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SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1894.

DAILY EDITION.

NO. 46.

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GREAT ASSES IN CONGRESS.

Continue to Make Still Greater Asses

OF THEMSELVES IN NEW WAYS

When They Do Anything Worthy of Notice

THEY PROCEED TO APOLOGIZE FOR IT.

Telling the Truth on One Another Is Always in the Heat of Debate

Pence Apologizes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—In the House, after reading of the Journal, Pence, of Colorado, rose to a personal explanation. This morning he discovered that an alleged news agency had erroneously reported his remarks in regard to Hanner of Nebraska and he had immediately written a letter of apology which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. He added that he thought he owed a more explicit apology to the gentleman from Nebraska. What he said had been said in the heat of debate, following a direct charge that he desired the Bland bill to be defeated.

IN THE SENATE

A large number of petitions were presented protesting against reduction of duty on wool and other features of the tariff bill. A resolution by Teller requesting that the president suspend action in consolidating land offices provided for in the sundry silver bill for the year ending June 30 next was passed.

The Tariff Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Democratic caucus today had a rather warm time. One of the senators said concessions had been made in the bill in favor of certain interests at the point of the bayonet. Brice said if concessions were made to the sugar interests to catch votes to help carry the bill, and to other interests west of the Mississippi river, he did not see what was left for representatives of his state and of eastern states except to get their guns and force them at the point of the bayonet, as others had done. The caucus decided to put machinery for manufacture of cotton on the free list.

An Important Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A resolution was presented in the house this afternoon, by Somers of Wisconsin, to investigate the action of several United States judges who have issued injunctions in railroad cases including Justice Brewer of the supreme court, Judges Taft and Ricks of Ohio, Judge Pardee of Texas, Judge Beatty of Idaho and Judge Dundy of Nebraska.

Bland Will Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Fithian, of Illinois, one of Bland's active lieutenants, says positively that silver men will block all legislation, including the appropriation bills, until the Bland seigniorage bill is brought to a vote.

No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House is again without a quorum on the Bland seigniorage bill. Failing of a quorum, the house proceeded to debate without limit.

CORPORATION COMPLICATION.

Receivers Struggling to Retain Private Control of Public Carriers.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 27.—Judge Riner, in the United States court today ordered the receivers of the Union Pacific, that all the agreements between employees and the company remain in force in all parts of Colorado, until further orders.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—On application of General Solicitor Thurston, of the Union Pacific system, (Judges Caldwell and Sanborn, of the Federal court issued an order), in view of the inharmonious decisions of the various district courts, on the proposed new wage schedule of the receivers, to the effect that receivers shall grant leave of absence and traveling expenses to

all representatives of employees on all parts of the system to Omaha, March 15th, to confer with the general receiver, S. H. Clark, on points of difference and that all points not agreed on by March 27, shall be laid before the court for adjudication, the new schedule meantime being abrogated. It was explained that the receivers at the meeting in New York last week decided to abrogate the proposed new schedule. Judge Dundy of the district court says the order by Judges Caldwell and Sanborn does not effect the standing of his order.

He Pays Taxes.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Investigation shows that Chief Engineer Arthur, of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, pays taxes on real estate of listed value, \$45,650, which is about half of its real value. His personal estate is assessed at \$1350.

Indictments Squashed.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—Judge Munly today sustained a demurrer to the indictments against Sheriff Kelley, G. B. Markle and D. F. Sherman. The cases will be re-submitted to the grand jury.

New York Consolidation

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—"The greater New York" bill passed the senate 29 to 2. It had already passed the assembly.

Gladstone Will Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Evening News of Edinburgh, announces on what it calls reliable authority that Gladstone has resigned as Premier, but will retain a place in the cabinet and continue to represent the Midlothian district. The reasons assigned are that a cataract is forming in one of his eyes which must soon be operated on, and the criticisms of the Liberal papers on him for not forcing the fight on the house of lords.

Another Premiership Rumor.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Evening News this afternoon says: The premiership has been tendered to Lord Roseberry, who declined. Later it was offered to Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, who accepted. It adds that Gladstone's resignation goes into effect at Easter.

Victoria Woodhull Wins.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The jury in the suit of Victoria Woodhull against the trustees of the British Museum, for libel for keeping in the museum two books touching on the Beecher-Tilton scandal, found the books libelous and assessed a fine of twenty shillings.

Will All Have to Come to It.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Globe says Emperor William, of Germany, is devoting great attention to bimetallicism. He desires the government to take every step possible to prevent further fall in the price of silver.

They Never Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard emphatically denies the report that he intends resigning.

PERTINENT PERSONALS

Ex-Chief Justice William Collins Meredith, of the supreme court of Canada, is dead.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Wheat May \$1.04.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Cash, 57; May 59.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—Wheat valley 83@85; Walla Walla 75 @77.

JERSEY CREAM.—The finest article can always be had fresh and sweet at Strong's restaurant, by ordering a day in advance, to give time to bring it from the farm.

No power on earth can stop a Methodist revival. The other day, when a stove fell down in a Methodist revival meeting at Joseph, scattering roof and conglomeration among the worshippers, the services were not allowed to be interrupted. Some of the brethren carried out the entire heating apparatus, burning fuel and all, and the meeting went on as if nothing had happened.

A committee of Astoria property owners start out today to secure the right of way for the railroad between that city and Goble. Two small steamers have been chartered.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and progress giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

THE SILVER BATTLE IS HOT.

Senator Bland Lays Down the Ultimatum.

BUT HE IS FIGHTING HARD IN VAIN

Remarkable Objections to Congressman Ellis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 27.—Proceedings in the house last night were full of exciting incidents—Bland being unable to secure a quorum, concluded to allow debate on the bill to proceed, at the same time declaring that he would return to the assault tomorrow. Two sensational speeches followed, one by Pence of Colorado, who denounced the Republicans for submitting to the crack of ex-Speaker Reed's whip, and warned him, if the election of the president should be thrown into the house in '98, he would rue his filibustering course; and the other by Fithian, who condemned in the severest terms the action of his Democratic colleagues for taking part in the filibustering.

Towards the close of the session Pence's reflection on Pickler and Ellis of Oregon drew forth from them statements which were characterized as "absolutely untrue." He was twice called to order, and the house by a vote refused to allow him to proceed. It is probable that Pence's speech will be the occasion of further comment tomorrow.

Having again failed to obtain a quorum, Bland then withdrew his motion to limit debate and moved to go into committee of the whole. The filibusters interposed no objections as it left debate running as before, without limit, and it was carried.

Bland explained his move by saying that inasmuch as it was evident no quorum could be obtained today, he thought the time could be spent in debate.

Pence followed in a speech denouncing Democratic backsliders from the silver supporters and Reed's tactics in whipping into the ranks of filibusters, the Republicans. Favoring silver, he said: "I have never been engaged in the role of prophet, but I am going to do so now. The next president of the United States will be elected by the 54th house of representatives. If there is any one man here especially interested in knowing what will be his answer on the roll call of states at that time, probably it is the gentleman from Maine, who, today, and upon every occasion is standing up here and elsewhere to be measured against Major McKinley as candidate for president in 1896. (Laughter.) When the question comes before this house, the vote of Idaho will be as big as the vote of Pennsylvania, the vote of Montana as big as the vote of New York, each state having one vote. I say to him now, that when that roll call comes by states, he will rue this day and the last fifteen days."

Bland made a vigorous appeal to the Democrats opposing his bill, to cease filibustering. He announced that tomorrow morning he would move to close debate and every day thereafter till the bill was brought to a vote. "I desire to say," interjected Pickler, Republican of South Dakota, rising to his feet, "that Pence told me he wanted to put the Democratic party in the hole and did not intend to vote on a certain roll call, but he came slinking in. He told me he did not want the bill to pass." This statement caused something of a sensation.

Pence and Ellis, Republican of Oregon, rose at the same time. "And I also desire to bear witness," said Ellis, "Pence told me the same thing." Members crowded about the combatants. Hepburn yielded two minutes to Pence.

MORGAN ON CLEVELAND.

Senator Morgan's report on Hawaii throws Cleveland and Blount some tally but grinds their positions to powder. Senator Dolph of Oregon unites with this southern Democrat and thereby completely severs himself from the administration. Senator Mitchell remains the only connecting link between the federal patronage and the United States senate, so far as Oregon Democrats are concerned. If Mitchell goes to the extreme of Dolph, Oregon has nothing to hope for at the hands of Cleveland.

Thos. F. Bayard, minister to England, is reported anxious to come home.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

T. T. GEER IN HIS OWN BEHALF
Explains His Views on the Mortgage Tax Law.

Saturday's JOURNAL contained a letter from Portland, reviewing the several candidates for governor. Hon. T. T. Geer, of Marion county, was referred to as follows:

The objection to Geer in the country is his vote to repeal the mortgage tax law. This will give him Portland support and with the scattering vote may nominate him.

MR. GEER'S POSITION

On this question is best set out in a letter which he wrote to the Eugene State Journal, Sept. 16, 1893 as follows:

Ever since the adjournment of the last legislature I have seen occasional quotations in other papers from your columns in which you soundly abuse that august assemblage for many of its deeds and misdeeds, but more particularly for the repeal of the mortgage tax law. I desire now to improve this first opportunity for gratifying a lingering intention to consider some of the reasons which led a few of us who had always before opposed to the repeal of that measure to lead our votes last winter in favor of it.

In the first place, the situation as portrayed by that class of our people who complain the loudest about the inequalities of taxation, was never worse than during the last two years; judging the merits of the mortgage tax law by the fact that the complaints of our ordinary tax payers were louder, deeper and more frequent than before that law was enacted, it had plainly failed to answer the intention of its framers. A given situation never grows worse under the operation of a law which successfully improves that situation. Prior to 1882, the year that law was passed, murmurs of the people about the burdens of taxation being borne by the poor were as a gentle zephyr compared to the furious cyclone that has been sweeping over our state during more recent years.

A certain class of our people were becoming furious about the manifest ease with which the wealthy classes were escaping their just share of taxation, and in many instances threats of anarchy and bloodshed were freely indulged as a means of correcting a great and growing wrong.

It was plain that something must be done, and that at once. In looking for a remedy, the anxious legislator found several propositions. The growing scarcity of money was the burden of the Populist's song, on one hand, and on the other the leading newspaper of the state had for years contended that money in Oregon was scarce by reason of the mortgage tax law, and that rich men escaped taxation by means of the indebtedness clause in our statutes.

If I remember correctly you stated in some quotation I have seen that the repeal of the mortgage tax law and indebtedness clause would seriously hamper the success of the Republican party in Oregon next year; there may, indeed, be a political aspect to the case, but I beg to differ from your conclusion that it will or can seriously affect the success of the Republican party.

You doubtless remember that in his message to the last legislature our former governor urged as strongly as his knowledge of the King's English would admit, the necessity of repealing the indebtedness clause, and that too, in the interest of the poor people! Even the Oregonian never painted the evils to the farmers of Oregon, growing out of the system of deducting indebtedness, in more glowing colors than did our most worthy governor in that message; and if our governor does not stand for all that fills the measure of excellence in the eyes of our average farmer and taxpayer, then where shall we turn for a blameless standard?

Will any Democrat contest Republican supremacy next year by an allusion to the repeal of the mortgage tax law? Then refer him to the Democrats who voted for its repeal, and if a Populist expresses serious concern about the matter silence his gun by inquiring as to the use of having a Populist governor, if his most earnest recommendation to

the legislature could not be followed with safety, from a Populist standpoint, by a meek and lowly Republican?

Today our state contains thousands of honest men and valuable citizens, pioneers of an early day, who, though living for thirty years under our present constitution, probably never heard of a clause in which it provides for "uniform and equal taxation" until our present governor was discovered and made it familiar to their ears by its frequent quotation in his numberless messages. By this means and others, he has come to represent all that is adorable in a public servant, and has, by an occult system of metaphysical absorption imbibed about all there is left of public virtue in this Oregon of ours. So firmly lodged had he become in the confidence of our agricultural population, that portion of our people who do really bear the unequal burden of our taxes, that he had defeated two of the best Republicans in the state for the governorship, and at the time the last legislature met, was, in fact, the Moses and the Redeemer of the Populist party; he was the public officer in whom there was no guile, and seemed to furnish about the only means under heaven whereby the state was to be saved from its enemies, the Republicans.

So, if, as you say, the interests of the Republican party should have been looked after in considering the question of repealing the mortgage tax law, what better could we have done in the way of heading off Populist adverse criticism than to follow the advice of the Populist governor?

But, some one may say, "Why didn't you repeal the indebtedness clause and let the mortgage law stand?" In fact, my distinguished colleague from Marion, Mr. Ford, did make a motion to that effect, and made his most earnest speech of the session in its support, but such a step would manifestly be adding fuel to the flames; for no other course would so surely lead to "double taxation."

No mortgage should ever be taxed unless the debt which was created when it was given is exempt in favor of the debtor. It should be borne in mind that no mortgage, note, account or any form of paper money, for that matter, could be in existence that a corresponding debt exactly equal to it in dollars and cents did not also exist somewhere. Now, to tax the mortgage or note, without exempting the debt which it stands for, is to tax something that is absolutely fictitious; it would be to tax something that has no actual existence and would be to say in so many words that a mortgage is always an evidence of property and the more a community gets in debt, the more prosperous it is. Let us suppose a community which



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